

THE POLITICIAN
DISCOVERED, OR
CONSIDERATIONS
OF THE LATE
PRETENSIONS...

William Petty



1875

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THE
French Politician
 Found Out.

THE
F I R S T
DISCOURSE

R *Mon, The Chaffeur, The Author of the French Politician, and other Labels in France, have had the Good Sense of here to pour out such a torrent of Ignorance, Bullous Propositions, and Tiresome Rhetoric, that a Subject long acquainted with their Ways, thought himself bound in Duty and Faithfulness to his King and Country, to lay some of his Observations before them; whereby it may possibly*

possibly appear, that *France* is not so much our Friend as she of late pretended: That their Pretensions of late are not the same Amsterdam Nations of some private Speculators, but the Sake of their Rulers; that they do but watch their Opportunity to put their and other Claims into Execution against us. And therefore if this be in some manner undeniable, that we can never have a better opportunity than now to be beforehand with them, in entering into a Confederacy and Arms, if need be, with our Neighbours, against their Common Enemy, lest when they have too much weakened the rest, they become too strong for us alone, especially at Sea.

Let's then observe, That it hath been of late a Practice of *France*, to make use of such Type Broachers, as her Trumpets and Herald's, a little before she's resolv'd to invade any Country, to publish some Right, Forbear, to those Nations whom next she intends to set upon against Right and Reason, thereby to still the Valour of her own Men with the specious talk of Justice in their Undertaking; to divide the Minds and Disaffections of some on the future Enemies side: to suspend with the hands of her Neighbours, from entertaining any Quarrel which seems so plausible, or at least so doubtful; and that surely *France* (which they)

cannot

cannot be unjust or rash in Actions, whereof she is ready to give such a fair Account to the World before-hand : And it is Providence left to see what her Adversaries will answer her ; so try they. And thus France leaving the Matter dormant, for a while, as if she thought no more of it ; before, or as soon as her Adversary Party makes an Answer to her Answer, she suddenly and unexpectedly comes and makes her Reply with her Sword ; that's that she would be at, from the very beginning ; let your Defence to her claim be never so strong and just. Tush ! that was but an Amusement, and her *Inter Arma Silent Leges* seems to be bawled with such Foolish's.

All observing Persons might be furnished with Facts enough of this Nature, in the late Conduct of France toward her Neighbours ; but here are some whereof I had a nearer occasion than many to know the particulars.

Cardinal Richelieu, who as it is known left laid the Design of making his Master the Supreme Monarch of all Christians, before he attacks Spain, in order thereto encourages Casimiro to write his Book of the Pretensions of France, upon all or most of the Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe ; which he goes about to prove of each one in particular, either

char by former Conquest, by Alliances and Successions, by Clauses in Treaties, and such other obsolete Titles. However this Protestant Writer is called the French Ambition, and gave such seeming Colours to their Designs they would be upon otherwise, had they no ground at all; that the Cardinal ordered a present of Sixteen thousand Livres to be given to that Author; and to give his Generals to go and pursue with the Sword those goodly Claims and forgotten Inheritance of the French Kings. "

Arrog, De Pag, D' Asbery, and others, had no worse recompence, and were set on before their late Wars against Germany and Flanders; for to forge Titles to their Countries their Master had with himself decreed to invade. They have done it however, but were severely rebuked by *Leips* and *Rome*; and though, Monsieur *D' Asbery* brag'd then at *Madrid*, that *Rome* was the only Man Spain had to maintain its Interest upon the point of the Revolution; but that the King of France could make out his Right at the Head of Sixty thousand Lawyers; yet his Master seeming to stand to make good this French Undertake, rather chose to speak as the Head of more than Sixty thousand Spanish Men. While his Ambassadors were thus drinking and expoling with

with their unruly Neighbours; and Amazing them with far Pretences and Promises of Proving their Rights by Lawyers and Mediators. But alas! with Power it is too dangerous a Ministry, to depend on the Decisions of the East, or on those at *Idafer, Breda, or New-gate* either; her King will plead his Rights best with the Mouths of his Cannons bravely, *Alexander* like; and he's told he hath more Right to all *Europe* than that Young German had to *Africa*.

For Pater in his New Law Book left this on Record as a perpetual Maxim to be followed by France, which he oft before maintained in open Parliament, That the Word Kingdom, with them, did comprehend generally all the Lands, Principality, and Dominions, which Fortures, Services and the Value of the French Monarch, can add to the Sacred Subjection of the Flower de Luce. And as Rivers and Rovers, by entering into the Sea, left themselves perfectly, with all their particular qualities, as soon as they are incorporated in the Noble Ocean, so all conquered Provinces and Nations, do lose their peculiar Names, Priviledges, and Franchises, to be made Members of the First Monarchy of the World, and of its Laws and Priviledges.

Pray tell me where this Marine will not reach.

reach, or be made so strong rather. For as the Habit in any unjust Cause will mortify the conscience, and check the Sense of all other Law, that may dictate the contrary; so *France*, by a long practice of following their boundless *Maxims*, is become as it were accustomed to think that her Conquests must be as large as her Ambition; and that those Nations do really belong to her. She and her Mercenary Peas had but a Fancy of Right unto in the beginning.

But what of all this, you'll say; these are but general Presumptions and Jealousies, when *France* puts in no Claim against *England*; I never heard of any, isn't fancy which way. Then hear farther:

The late-marginal *River* (among the rest) sets out the Title of *France* to the *English* Crown, as you may more fully see in his *French Book*, and in the following Discourse; And one is in right of the *Dolphin Lewis*, Son to *Philip Augustus*, who by the Pope's means, and of some of the Rebelling Lords, entered and was Crowned here in *England*, and ravaged here a good while; deluging by a general Massacre of all the *English* Princes and Peers to shorten his Conquest: till one of his *French* Cabinet-Counsellors could not sit quietly till he revealed this horrible Project to some of the *English* Nobility. Such a Right

The First Discourse.

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as this, with such other, the French Kings are put in Remembrance of in their Coronation Oath.

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Such another Claim they lay to *Ireland* in Right of *Flannir the Second*, who married *Mary Stewart Queen of Scotland*; and though she had no issue by him, yet 'twas a Maxim with them, That the Crown can lose none of the Rights it ever had, and that no Alienation can be made from it, but it still Remains.

By a Sequel of the same Maxim, they go on and say, That *Excommunicat* *Spain*. That no Alienation can be made from the Church so near, as from *Spain*. But *Ireland* belong'd to the Church of *Rome*, to which the *Norwich* gave themselves up long ago; now the French King is Eldest Son of the Church, and her Heir: May it's said, that his good Old Mother either sold or gave him that Kingdom, when she could make nothing of it her self; and may he not then claim it upon as good and better Grounds than *Spain* took and kept *Norwich* from its Lawful King, being an Heretick; of which that Wife *Cranium* deprived him by no other Right than by that by which she pretends to dispossess Heretick Kings.

It was by that Right she sent her Nuncio to display the Banner of Rebellion in *Ireland* in 41, and another Nuncio in or about 78, to raise the same Tragedy. Was it not by this Transport

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or

or making over of *Ireland* to her most Christian Son, that the *Tusker* *William Talbot*, undertook with others in *Seventy three* to prepare a *Sea-Port Town* in *Ireland* by *Stroke or Stratagem* to Receive a *French Army*, and so have *English* enough *Secretly* enlisted in a readiness to meet them; when they Attempted first to Kill the *English Agent*, who came to disclose their Design, and prevailed with *Secretary Powdridge* and others to Post after him; *Swearing*, That if they met *Howard*, he would never come to *England* to tell Tales; as even Sir *Edward Mannersford*, who chanc'd to meet them *remains*. When upon another firm Accusation they thought they had procured his Mouth to be for ever kept in the *Tower*, then I say they went on still with their Design in Favour of *France*; and some others, unknown to the former, who since deserted their Camps, disclosed that the said *Talbot* and others, were in 78, carrying on the same *Treachery* as secretly as before: And some, even in this very Month, came from *Ireland*, and Accus'd, as is said, before the *Council*, these very Persons, with other *Tusker* *French Agents*, as *Piandetti*, *Milnes*, &c. of which some were, as it is known, in great Favour and Correspondency with the *French Court*.

But suppos'd the *French*, had with the *Papists* conceived such a Design on *England* or *Ireland*,

748

yet you say the Possibility of putting it into Execution, will still hinder it and make it Abhorred. That the Landing of any Foreigner would be the Uniting of all our Divided Parties together against them; that they would be met with as Frivolous a Resolution as when they were thought to have Landed at Portland Island last Year. And besides that, we would Clap up all Papists in such a Juncture that they are alarmed: And even the French themselves are sensible of this; therefore their Fleet and Bank is Turned from us toward Italy and Germany.

Though it is not my Design to dispute much about the possibility of an Attempt, when I with might be for ever impossible; yet for conscience sake, and to remove our Countrymen too much security, I say that neither you, nor any man, can know all the Papists, French, and other distressed, persecuted, oppressed, Innovators, and Persecutors in England, who Pretence like can shape themselves to all Figures: therefore how can you secure them all; how can you disarm them totally: And can you Answer for the Sentiments and Interest of all the different Parties in England, and specially in Ireland, which side they would incline? In Ireland, where to one Protestant there are three Papists, can you vouch they'll sooner join with an English Heretic than with

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with a French Catholic? So many Ignorant Blind Zealots, So many Priest-ridden Fools, so many voted of their Estates on former Disputations, so many Thousands of French, Irish Officers and Cultured Soldiers and Tories dragging these, still they, thank you, poorer Jews with English, against whom they have a blind Antipathy, than with those whom they look upon as damned Infidels, Tyrants, Vagabonds of their Country and Religion, than with the French Romanists, whom they would welcome as Saviours and Restorers of their All: May as they think they lost all by the English, they'd venture all they have, nam. their Lives, for the French or other, Romanists. Neither can we be aware of all the Arms they may have had, they may have Conveyed to them secretly; of all the Arms their fury could make use of in an uproar: What Store of Arms needed they for the Massacre of the Jews, or for the Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland? And can't their Holy Father engage again, on such an Occasion, a *Third Massacre* to be perpetrated in the full Flower of the Holy Trinity as Their Purpose?

In a word, what need we so much Dispute Touching the Impossibility of an Invasion, to render our selves more secure, when our own Histories do convince us how often, to our Cost, such

Such a thing hath been done, which we could not prevent, when for our sin God would suffer it to be, by same Art we could not forestall done. And not to mention our General Conquests, can we forget that same in King John's Time, those other Landings of *Spaniards* and *Danish* in *Ireland* in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, at the invitation of the Pope and Papists? But you'll say we were then less Powerful, we were then more divided, we have stopped those Gaps; and it may be too they have refined their Policies and Ways of Attacking to the laugh of your Preparations: and what ever our Power is now, I am sure the French were never more formidable and more fit to struggle with us. And our secret Divisions are now as great as our open ones were then; a little Spark from abroad, would perhaps, make it break out into a Flame; and our secret Enemies are no less dangerous than open ones: These can be known and met withal, but those cannot; and would be ready at a Watch-word to follow on the back of us, arising, as it were, out of an Ambuscado.

Yet all this, dear Countrymen, is said to caution and not to discourage us, and to Unite and prepare us; as Foxes do show the several Poles that can be made upon us, for so be ready to parry 'em, if need require.

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My Design is not to deceive, but to awaken and unite, to show that this is the Greatest Evil of all, *i.e.* to work our Division, which makes all others inevitable.

For I do not presume to say, That the French are just now ready for us, or preparing against us, but that the French do presume to set up Claims to our Country, as apparent to the World in their Books and late Manifestos; and give out more, contemptible Characters of us, to seek to rouse the Spirits of their Natives to triumph over us; that whether such things be done in Joke or Earnest, it is by such Artifices they began the Conquest of our Neighbours; and plain that they never let any of these Pretensions die but watch for opportunities for the execution of them; that the extraordinary number of their present Ships, is not answerable to any Design they might have on any Island Towns or Places in Italy or Germany. What use is there of Ships to sit on the Land, that if there were no other Arrangements against us, their Fleet is such, that it ought to breed Jealousies and Fears of Encroachments upon the Right of our Sovereignty on this Sea, on our Plantations, Sea-port Towns, and outward and inward Trade and Commerce on the Rights and Privileges of our Neighbours, who for these many Ages stood as our Bulwarks and Barriers against the swellings of the ambitious and

and active Nation, never so powerful as now. That his strengthening and winning his Sea-port-Towns ought to be taken notice of, his turning out of all Protestant Officers from off his Ships. The Sum of Money he extracts from his Prayers they make for his Designs there, the unconcernedness that Rome and other Popish Neighbourhoods are intruding his vast Preparations. The strong Leagues he makes with Scotland and Denmark, and with other Princes; wherein he seems to prevent us. All these Considerations, I say, should make us quickly to deliberate among ourselves, France and People, 'What a War were thought on, and be made with France, in Union with our Neighbourhood, there would be no better means to be taken to all; for this is the grand Plot of another Plot, to keep us still divided, to open a grand inlet in our Body for a Foreigner.

Yet after all, knowing that the main difficulty will still lie herein, to persuade us that the French are not so much our Friends as we believe them to be; and fearing we should be thought to wrong that Nation really on groundless, I will more particularly quote some of the Authors of the French Polinax's Policies, which he presents to his King, and will confirm by many secret and publick Translations and Matters Fact, that in their continual Practice they do fol-

low these Maxims I will not insist up the means he offers of enervating his own Country, let them look to that, of raising more the Noblesse power over the People; of devolving of the Parliaments Privileges to attack the King therewith; of bringing down the Clergy, that he make the Lenders of the Publick Revenue disgorge: Let him, I say, suggest means of Arming at Sea, without charge to the Crown, of improving of Trade, and the Colonies and filling of the Kings Coffers: But what hath he to do to be a *Protégé* to his Ambitious Prince, for to assist other free Nations that have nothing to do with him.

This Politician then tells his King, That *Spain* is slow and stupid, and are not sensible of any smooth trick he may put upon 'em, but only of Affronts upon the Punctilio of Honour, yield are in that a little. He invites his Master to fill Portugal with Soldiers, to act in due time; and that the French Queen her self ought to second this by her Friends in *Spain*. He advises him to sow Divisions 'twixt the Prince of Orange and the *Hollanders* and the *English*, on the other side. To bribe *Spain*, and set these Nations to weaken and undermine each other. Let the King endeavour (think he) to break their Leagues and Allies the one from the other, by feeding them with promises of *aug-
mentary*

ginary Supplies on that condition, and of buying the French Fleet to their use; but they shall have Orders to Add but for a Show and not in earnest.

460

Now he comes to perpose the ways of undermining England. And first he calls her Perfidious, and without Faith or Trust. That France ought to make no Treaty or Peace with her, but on advantageous and ambiguous terms; yet he wishes his Master to dissemble with England far to devour her the last. He then begins to declare by what Artificers this King shall be brought to conceive Jealousies of his English Subjects and Parliament, and the Parliament likewise of the King; and to bring about that they may not abide the one the other, nor close one with the other.

In keeping the English thus in Foes among themselves, saith he, the French will have time to push the Wheel of their Interest forward, and promote their own Designs abroad and against us without control or suspicion, and then it will be easy enough to find a pretence to break openly with us, either on the account of the Title of France we take, and that the King of England shall be put so to renounce the same; as Queen Elizabeth forced Francis the Second of France and Queen Mary of Scotland

to quit the Title of *England*, they put in the Scale, &c. or else to pick a Quarrel on the Point of the Precedency of our Ambassadors.

Then he comes to show after what manner *France* must live on *Ireland*, seeing that thence first sprung the Fire (as he says) that set *England* on a Flame. Thus he doubts not but that *Ireland* will carry things very far of it self. Afterwards that Sects must be set at variance, one English with another, by which means *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Provence* were put to Confusion.

That the King of *England* must be made a Favourite of the Catholics, and Letters to be framed which must be interpreted for the proving of it. That the *Ambassador* must be flattered that the French will make the Trade fall from *England* into their hands. That *St. Ives*, or the Island of *Ré* may be given to the Knights of *Malta*, who must demand of *England* to relapse the *Comendadores* and Bishops they formerly had here.

For this Author finding that his Master would be too much distressed, by seeking out Petences of Right to *Castronovo*, tells him plainly that he needs such good good places more; and that's as comfort enough (for their Conscience.) He needs

would (with his) conquer Brandenburg, the French County, the State of Milan, and of Genoa, Portugal, and Provence; for to reduce Sicily, Sardinia, Lucca, Tuscany; Malaga, Parma, and Rome itself; that Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily would follow of themselves. But that as for, Portugal, Morocco, Algiers, and Morocco, would fit him mighty well toward his Universal Monarchy Undertaking; but he's a Fool, could not he have put him on the Conquering of Spain as his first step, and in all these three subordinate States would fall to him by course.

Being then in Banquet at the French Court, we were told that his Majesty of Great Britain, as soon as he read these pernicious Manifestoes, lookt upon one of the Gallies, then here Ambassador, saying thus: He well perceived that France *did not* make her but to destroy him: but that they brought that Galleon put it handsomely off, by saying, That they *had* been compassed by false Mr. Secretary, and to defend France; which misled the Councils of England whether that were true or not, but they found that the stile and manner was quite different, and that these Manifestoes were but for the advantage of France added.

This Manifesto of the French Politician,
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had lain long in the French Kings Cabinet, whence an Officer was found to have stolen a Copy of it; then it was printed clandestinely, and care was taken for the suppressing it.

But to relate it more closely and undeniably, that that Book, with the other, which I quoted above, came out of the French Mint, that's out of their Cabinets, I'll manifest it by their late Practice in every one of these Maritimes, that are set down in the *French Politician*. It's true, that *Marchal Valley*, a great Statesman, was wont to reduce the main Strategies, by which they wheedled their Neighbours, just as we run, *For Honour & Profit*, that is by Money and Cowing and Convey too, which is one of their chief Ways to catch their Neighbours in. But to come to particulars, Their chief Artifices for striking and undermining their Friends, may be reduced to these following: 1. By Sower or pretended Fugitives. 2. By Pensioners in our Councils. 3. By Alliances and French Leagues. 4. By breaking open and deciphering our Secretes Letters. 5. By sending Auxiliaries that favour our Enemies. 6. By Ambiguous Treaties, to gain time and advantage of breaking them. 7. By spreading Slanders and fostering Jealousies betwixt the Kings and their People. 8. By maintaining a secret League with the Turk.

Now

Now to begin with those more general and remote means, which France takes to divide her Neighbours in their Leagues and Amity. She usually calls in the Turk upon the back of 'em; and this woful Chryſtian King will not ſtick to enter into ſecret Conventions with that Antichriſtian Tyrant againſt the reſt of Chriſtendom. I need not ment up ſo high as *Francis the I. Henry the II.* and other their Succeſſors, who openly brought in the Turk againſt *Charles the V.* and other Emperors: publick Hiſtorians can bear me Witneſs to it. *Arron* and *Praple* were taken by the way, ſent with Inſtructions from *Francis the I.* to *Soliman*, to excite that Infidel to War againſt the Chriſtian Princes; and when any of *Francis* his Neighbours would upbraid him with ſuch Antichriſtian Treachery, he would put it off but with a Drudery: *What,* ſays he, *May not I, whoſe ſelfe with Witches, call in for Devils to help me.* But to come to our times, What made the French to be the occaſion of the loſs of *Canada*, and to yield the advantage at *Groby* and *Hongry*, but for to manage the Turkiſh Amity to oppoſe him to the Emperor, if he profeſs to ſide or to unite into Triple League. They ſent ſome Supplies, tis true, to ſcander the World, but when *La Foulade* (who knew not the ſecret) brought his Men to an Engagement, he was oppoſed by

Cadogan.

Congey, who had Orders to do things but for a show: Besides, the King sent Counter Orders with some of the major Officers, which they were to read, but when they came to Condoe, Monsieur De Louvois desired many of the most valiant and considerable Officers, Gentry and Soldiers, to go rather, even as Volunteers. In fine, The Divisions, Quarrels, and without Understanding of the French with their Allies, in that occasion, did more to the loss of the City, than the Batteries of the Turks, who had spent some three years in vain toward the Conquest of that place, but could never get a one of the Protestant Siege-works, till these double-dealing French Friends came into help, more toward the losing of it than the maintaining it, so that the Protestants might have had more reason to send back their French Supplies than they had in returning home Prizes. Absent of Madam's Succours upon some such-
specimen.

And the Turkish Ambassador (a thing very unsatisfactory to be sent from the Ottoman Grand ear) who afterwards was dispatched to the French Court, quarrelled the Matter, and though the King made the difficult and scornful with him, yet he sent Orders to court's him and make much of him in secret: as looking upon the Ambassadors to be one of the chiefest supports of his Government. And

— And as the French will be Friends with the
Turks to use 'em against their Enemies, so with
these they pretend openly to help, as their
Friends, they deal as with Turks in effect, by un-
derhand Conspiracies; I mean in their Auxiliary
Supplies to their Allies: That Successors send but
so many 'em in the march, to be destroyed by their
Concurrents; that when he hath engaged the
Frog and Billy Mouse in a Fight, to weaken the
one the other, he, the French King, might the
more easily snatch 'em both away in his greedy
Talons. Besides what we alledged above of his
treacherous Auxiliaries to Hungary and Russia,
we may illustrate these by some years ago he
helped Holland against the Bishop of Münster; and
a little afterwards on the same Chaise sent Münster
again against Holland; and when it came to that
pass, leaves him to the mercy of the Dutchman;
all he sought for, being but to sink or destroy
these two (Supporters of Flanders) the one by
the hands of the other. His Design was the
same touching England, when of late he sent his
Fleet to assist us against Holland, with secret Or-
ders to *Mestre*, to leave the English and Hol-
landers to destroy each other.

While France, both at the Treaty of the Pyrenees,
and afterwards, had formed a firm Alliance
and Defensive League with Spain; they under-
hand sought to weaken their Allies, by sending
men and money with Gallies, Armadoes, and

under *Terence's* Name, as Volunteers to the Portuguese, till a Ship that was taken by the Spaniards, happily discovered that the Portuguese were stirred up and encouraged by the French in their Attempts against the Catholick King. France, by reason of a French Process, seemed to be the greatest Friend in the World to Poland, but so their what Friendship that was, they manage with *Sweden* that Treaty of *Brundis* strongly in favour to the Poles, but in effect very prejudicial to them, and in the mean time *Avignon*, *London*, and *Brussels*, are employed to set these Crowns together by the Ears, and so persuade King *Casimir* of Poland to lay down his Crown, to make way for *Gaul*, *Newburg*, or for some other Treasury of France. Moreover, while this cunning Nation did begg the Emperor, he sends such Papers in the taking of *Maria*, a Princess in the *Empire*, which manifestly showed that the French had in the mean time encouraged the Hungarians in this Rebellion.

3. Another Artifice of theirs is to send out *Spies*, or pretended Fugitives, which are forsooth banished from their Court, yet these are in a secret Intelligence with them to send to 'em all Foreign Intelligences, by seeming to betray France to that Nation whomever they spy. Thus have we known and seen *Monfieur Gueville* to be banished, as it were upon the account of *France* to
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Brussels, Madrid, and the Hague. Thence to draw himself into favour, he contrived to put some empty Secrets, to hide from them the true State of Affairs of France. His Couriers did seemingly go from Paris to Flanders and Holland, and backward again; and in this Herry, Council and Intercourse, he sent the Spaniards but with Chymers's, and sent an Account of their real Delights into France: But after all, when this Impostor was found out by the Spaniards, he was as heartily welcomed at Paris, as if no grudge had ever been; and from Intendant off the Prince of Condé's, he was received into an open favour. I could mention the Gaiety in former times, who were bent, to gull the Protestants, and some of late sent into England, and perhaps the Earl of E. (who in their Language makes satcen) is this last month did hither into England, upon no other occasion.

4. What should I run over the particulars I above pointed to demonstrate, when all obtruding perfumery prove them to chandeliers. When he has inspection of the Treasures of the Prisoners, of Trade, of Hospitals, and of Monasteries, do know that France values no otherwise such Treas, than L. fester did the Holmest Church, that is to devour men closely, and to get a Appropriety of breaking them to his advantage. But we need not get such closely an Abstract of the Treasure of France with the Book of Asphix in which Corney, and the Rastrel of the Abbot's Growth and Decline of each of these, and therefore will from the words of the Treasurer and Impartial Historians appear, how the French

French, as he is tried in in this point of Translation and Copying.

5. Now as to the use they may make of Monsieur and Madame's story, to make Pollution to the Neighbouring Courts, the clear-sighted know that Monsieur Madame was first impregn'd by the noble Sirs and Agents, against the House of Austria. Each one may perceive that the Prince of Condemn, who is in Britain, does all in equities with the other King's story, that resides in France: And that Monsieur Madame's was the occasion of the Revolt in Hungary, for which and several other Difficulties he wrought in France, he was expelled more shrewdly than he desired.

The Archbishop of Cambray and the Marshal Salverte, were the Persons that Henry beagg'd at in the Court of Poland; and of those who in ours, which could be said, but that a respectful tenderness for my Countrymen makes me more reserved, and shall shut them up in my own breast, hoping they have since reposed of such base and unseasonal Treacheries, toward their greatest and gracious King, and dear Country; especially knowing some of 'em to be dead, and others already dying: which were mentioned in Parliament.

6. Now touching French Privileges they match not, to have compassion thereby to divide their Neighbours, God forbid that I should think that of the Ladies of that Rank your Ambassadors, Ambassadors, or Agents like, but that with all this, it was the occasion of the whole German going, left upon the Trojan Trojans, and
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of destroying and ravaging in by long Wars. So I observed that most commonly these French *Spies* call'd are Engines of State, to carry along with 'em abroad Corresponding Colonies of that rebellious, ambitious, and intriguing Nation, to make the Interest of that Court where they go as hard to that of their Native Country, which they ever love best. Ill but glance at Examples. The very story of *May of Ayrer* is known in *Poland*, by which we learn that *Copernic* was brought into such inward Dissimulation and Treachery, that not long ago King *Casimir* himself at last was fain to quit the Crown for a quiet Convent in the Abbey of *St. Germain* at *Paris*. But the observant in Publick Affairs may find fresh Presidents hereof in *Turkey*, *Portugal*, and perhaps *England* not long since; and I am afraid that *Industry* of late here so great, will be the pretence at some time, of making many Demands thus that of *Adversity*, which they would now go about.

7. *Hebarns* we have touch'd of the *Quality* of Instructions the French do make use of, none of the Effect, which is Unpleasant in Foreign Courts, either to cut out work for such at home, that they may be no Obstacle to the Career of the French Conquests, or to make a *League* against us, at which they had done in their former For the proof hereof, For here we see it is all owing to what I hinted above, touching the *Discre-*
tion

from the French Emillaries wrought in Poland in and before the year 71, and likewise about and before that time in Germany, when their Agents sowned there to sow those Seeds of War which we have since seen spring up to such a height as cannot be yet cut down nor extirpated possibly by all the hands in Europe. Call not the Junker (as I mention'd before) not long since carried away Corn and Corn, ten Thirty thousand Cows into Portugal, by way of Loan as it were, to raise the Country against the Spaniards, and to make a Diversion from Flanders. But the Instructions and Covenants whereby the French required some Sea-port Towns on the Coast of Spain to be given to themselves (and warrant you they'll have no Friend for nothing) shall I say were found in another Ship that straggled into the Spanishs Net, where all the Mine was discovered. Such was the Disturbance they wrought in Lorraine, that the late Duke (somewhat guilty thereof himself) dolefully cried out, That the Neighbourhood of France was a place that would drive him out of the very Country and Affairs.

What should I mention the Judicious, Diligent and Division, which we with tears behold here to be wrought by them in our England and its Dependants, when any unbiass'd considering person may perceive that they have to repeat the Scenes of the late Irish Tragedy,

wherein

wherein that Wicked French Embassador Monsieur de Thou, by his Agents confessed and returned too late, to have acted here the Prologue, by traducing, blaspheming, and heightning in that moderate Royal Mudge a propensity to Popery; Portococh, by misrepresenting the King to the People, the People and Parliament to the King, by unsuspected instruments; by contriving means to divide the unwary Protestants about Formalities and posit Differences, about Indifferent Things, whereas it is impossible to unite 'em any, no otherwise than by Charity, Moderation, and Patience; for Persecution is observed to increase Professions, and make 'em more zealous and virtuous; which otherwise without opposition would languish and decay; but if the work be of God, as *Gaualiel* said, that cannot be destroyed by Men by all art or power. When by such Artificers the French and Jesuit had blinded some Dissenting Zealots with specious Pretences of removing evil Counsellors and of some Inconveniences, then things being ripe, the greedy Lawless Scoundrel is brought on the Stage, to make our King and People blind together, without seeing the Hook, but too late; when at first moderate and impartial Councils might have healed things, if they might be suffered to come to an understanding, and to touch the Root of the Disease; *So* said her separate greaves.

Exit.

But supposing as a word, That whether Times, tend to a farther Disunion of Spirits, or to a closer Union, yet in either Junction the Judgment of God and Man will soon find out those false Jews, their Innovations, those French, English and, Lowish Sorcerers, that seek to divide the good Father and his poor Children, and to rest miserably their own Mothers Bowels for private ends by unworthy Policies. And those Factions of Party (whatever it be) which would spall from French Devices and Popish Forms, and shall in their plain meaning and counsels, tend but to date to the best Fundamental Laws of their Countries and of the Gospel, since simple, legal, and charitable Interpretation; they shall only they shall prevail and be successful with their King and Country at the long Run, for that God will be above Man. In fine, I refer to the Reader to Judge, and to our Superiors to determine, Whether the mean proposed in the following Discourse (which, by the way) be so reasonable or practicable, which however I meant to be of this use, to make a Deviation of all Engagements inward towards and chaffer, against a more fit Object and Enemy, that they may cease to look upon one another with a sharp Eye, but look off rather towards abroad, whence the Spring of our Discontentments, has been drawn and flow.



THE
French Politician
 FOUND OUT.



Had the greatest danger of Spain
 were from England, by reason
 of our power at Sea, and that
 we could block up the Spanish
 Ports as pleasure, this our Astro-
 loger believed as firmly, as if
 it had been an Article of his
 Creed, and that the Plot, as he had laid it, in its
 execution was infallible.

True : Truth. But if it were some years ago the
 Interest of the Crown to succeed to that Mission,
 Time, and the present weakness of Spain (standing
 under

under its own hand) have turn'd the Balance, and made it impracticable. The Face and State of Affairs are now very much changed. *Mary* the Seventh was too nearly allied with the *King* of Aragon, and *Forbes* the Catholic, not to have oppos'd the *Cath*, which were then formed against *Mary*, in breach her of the *Law* Contract. His Son *Mary* the Eighth followed the same Councils, and if at any times *Charles* the Fifth was prevail'd by him, it was from that full Apprehension he had of his growing Grandeur; *France* being more favourable to him, than to *France* the Fifth, which full had been a fair Step was his own.

Queen Elizabeth harboured the same Inclination, for *Spain*, pulled up with a long continued course of prosperous Successes, was not arriv'd to that pitch of Declension we see it now stands. And if *Charles* the Fifth beheld with an Eye of Envy the progress of *France*, *Charles* the Second might do it also, his Fear being much more reasonable, because that Kingdom is grown more powerful, more formidable than when his Father reigned. And there be Arguments of Glory, Revenge, and Interest for my Assertion, all which, according to the best of my judgment, are closely interwoven one within the other.

Glory demands the continuance of the (*triple*) League, because this had twice bred a Prince who had slip'd out of it, and who, without this Religion,

Restraint; would have overrun all bounds by reason of his unmeasurable Ambition, the sole and insatiable Rule of all his Undertakings. Besides, it can be no dishonour unto England to be reproach'd of Treason, as heretofore, of disloyalty in assisting her, and that we loved to prolong and fatten her Civil Wars, if not to make them perpetual.

Revenge is yet another and stronger Motive to invigorate us in our conduct, when we reflect upon what is past, or on things present. For the present, 'tis well known that the French Protestants are only sendred us for the better instructing them to play their own Game; and the Catholics they are now a beyswing, should now inspire us with a greater abhorrence of their greater misguid'd Villains.

Moreover, those brave Methods propounded by our French Ambassadors for the satisfaction of this Kingdom, which Glorious Replisheth theirs, are no longer with any patience to be endured.

Add further that inferiour motives whereof they want England, because it carries the Balance of Europe, and supports the Oppressed against their Violence and Tyranny.

And could we not remember those Benefactions wherewith they have wounded the whole Nation, yet this should be considered, that they never spare the Sacred persons of our Princes.

After is pleas'd to know this brave Plotter upon Henry the Eighth, viz. That he was the most *afflict* and *unhappy* Father of his *Age*, full of *Temptation* and *Anguish* to *die*, who's last *Spoken* words for *his* *last* *concluding* his *Island*.

And the last-mentioned Author of the *French* *Politic* advices, that the King now reigning should be rais'd a *Roman* *Catholic*, thereby to procure him his Subjects *happy*, and so *Augustus* is he *fingered* Letters written to some of the leading *Protestant* *Lords*, to render them *subjected*, and propose their *Raise* by a *Mass*, which with *unconsciousness* they themselves have divulged to the *World*.

Their *Captains* and *Invaders* were all *lured* by them, because Henry would not give the *Scots* *wholly* of, their *idea* to *destroy* *Spain* and *England* in *consequence* thereof, which without this *invaluable* *Obsequies*, might have been *regretted* by the *long* *War* *unsuccessful*.

And as to what concerns *Charles* the *second*, that *general* *interest*, in which *integrity* he is engaged, affects *Alliance* to a *damned* *Plot*, which is by them *secretly* carried on against him. But I pass this by, and come to the *Question* under debate.

And it is this: That the *Consideration* of what is past should be for influence upon a *Prince*, who hath his *Sword* in his hands, as so *curve* out his own *infirmities* from them, whose *infirmities* of doing wrongs *raise* them to such a degree of *infirmit*, as to *deride* us.

Agon.

Nepauls, Nismandy, and their dependent Provinces, together with Safford, Andou, and Sague, and Calou, ancient Dominions of the Crown of England, are such important places, and their Conquest so easy, that they will necessarily contribute as soon as England shall seriously invade them, provided, that the Obligation of the League and Powers compelling it, remain firm and inviolable; and that stop a mere defensive War we become Aggressors, and despoil him of those Trophies, who, when the glorious Example of his Ancestors, hath enlarg'd the bounds of his own Dominions on the wreck and ruins of his Neighbours,

But and if this Design be delay'd, and business gives leisure to debate these, then all must yield to the rapid course of that Nation, who is now making Chains for us, nay, curbing them with her, to bind and confine such who shall first make head against her, and at long run, of all those who either secretly or openly assist, stand or stopped this horrible Design against the person and public safety. And let her Neighbours be once brought down, England bereft of her Friends will be little more, than the weak of yesterday, and will fall in this very manner, let us behold it. The present is ready, (saith England) shall take the Title of Prince, or France will usurp that of England. The explosion my self have not, gave largely.

Bygone

France being now rid, and standing in no longer fear of her Conquerors, will infallibly break with England, uniting her in Queen Elizabeth, who quarrell'd with France the second, for Entailing herself Heir of that Crown, for possession, and whereof she was exceeding jealous. Mary of Scotland having furnished her Husband with a Title, but suppos'd this colourable pretence be neglected, yet will he save himself of any overture, for who is hitherto used to push quarrels, and wage War, will never talk in big and loud, as the whole World may hear him. We are lead you far to such an Influence.

Lewis, Son of Philip Augustus, King of France, seized on England, through all the oppositions of King John, who was deposed for his Tyranny. As long as John having recoll'cted his misdeeds, reconcil'd himself with the Pope, became his Tributary, demolish'd his Holiness with his golden Promises, and profus'd Subsidies, and *Lewis* valiantly took his newly acquired Crown. To wit, he bequeath'd the Right thereof (such as our is) unto his Successors, who profess publicly, and affirm it publicly, in a formal Prayer sung in these express words at their Coronation, viz, *That he will never relinquish the right of the ancient Britons, Saxons, and other Princes, who have rege'd in England.* And therefore the Kings of France, since *Lewis* the Eighth, may with more justice, say they, affirm the Title of Kings of England than the Kings of England style themselves Kings of France.

¶

It was *Edler* that set up this imaginary Tide, and suggested unto France a pretext and ground for falling out with England upon the field and next favourable opportunity. I have given her the first Intelligence of the Thunderbolt: England may, or in time would it.

Is it to be imagined that *Laws*, and many great ones, whose Fortunes and that of their French depend upon Warlike Employments, will not now stir their King to those new attempts against England, (in case they want other Employments) shewing unto him the advantage of it, from the Dissensions, Jealousies, and Unprovidentness that England is in, and the many Secret Friends they have here. But in case they did stir such Measures, or now move execute them, yet being our forewatches, and our Spirits, Eyes, and Arms, to be up and ready for them; that, I say, will make still our conditions better with them, whether we stand their Enemies, Friends, or Neuters; otherwise they will be more apt to fight both the one and the other.

But lastly, let's give *Murcell* leave to follow Revenge, and show what Measures we ought to take from the Consideration of this urgent Topic. I confess the blood is interwoven with that of *Glory*, but yet more fairly, because it runs on two Principles, and both of vast weight and consequence; the one is particular and private Interest, the other is more general and public. This last seems as the common Rapids of *Glory*, and its care and pur-
pours.

great endeavour must be to restrain the Ambition of those two great Potentates, who court the Empire, which cannot be effected without confining England's Power at home, and confining those two armed Neighbours on their just and respective Bounds, that if one of them should win any thing from his Rival, he may not profanely invade England, who become an idle Spectator of their Actions, without observing their mutual Enmities, and giving a Check to their mutual Encroachments. If Reason of State speaks loudly in deaf Ears, Glory darts in as further and clearer Terms.

But over and above this general Piece of Empire, wherein I could wish England were occupied, there is somewhat in special that should rouse her up from her present lethargic drowsiness, viz. That France brags how fast it is to blind her Eyes, and make her to take what new Measures she pleases.

You will say there are points of great Importance. Convince England of them. Well! I shall debate of both immediately.

Let's first touch at this of the common Safety, and we will in the next place consider of the proper means to be used there, that she may not cheat their Credulity, who can certainly and absolutely mortify her.

Monsieur, Ambassador for France the first, then writes to his Master from London, that the English were delighted they had suffered the French to be-
 die

will deliver, and that before it was too late, they would hinder the finishing these Fortifications: adding, " That they were vexed at the News " that the King had fortified Antrea; and that " they repented very much to have permitted our " men to go so far, that yet notwithstanding they " had time enough to reduce matters to their former " state, because they had been informed that Antrea " could not yet be made sure in its conquest, but that " it might be as easily forced.

But if Antrea, which at no time than a shadow of what France possesses in the Low Countries, did hereafter become a genuine possession, it will not then grow conscious of important Towns: and the Thirde of a large and vast Empire, which has now by its machinings jealous & suspicious since it hath given such fearful and violent shocks unto the whole Land, made another Neighborly Republick tremble, yea and tremble to this very day at their near Approach, the French Army being led on by a valiant Captain trained up in the School of business, warlike as Hannibal and Scipio: Successive in all her Conquests and Advancements. And Antrea (being nothing difficult and dangerous) notwithstanding less than Bunker, if it be considered according to the perfect Situation that France does possess. These two places are the two Ports from whence our day the French shall be with'd over into England, if England suffer France to incorporate the Naval Power of Antrea with her

own, and to inoculate that fair Seed into her Imperial Crown. Persons of the weakest Understanding may without difficulty penetrate into the Mass and Substance of such an Union.

And let it be remembered, that France was formerly engag'd against England for redemanding Calais, and having once got it out of the Spanish hands, she wanted neither Arms, nor any other considerable means, to make a sure and speedy Conquest of other places.

If Fear then bounded their proceedings, because it was not so easy a matter to dispossess the English, where once they had got footing; yet was it easy enough to distress and weaken others, either by Force or Treaty, as they did justly enough by that of Portugal, yet now the Tables are turn'd, for they once understanding that France is brought upon her knees, the Conquest of that and England will not cost much time nor pains. The Balance being now removed, their Forces waggon daily, and like a violent Inundation carry all before them. It's true, this is yet impossible if England do not stand neutre, while other Nations are entering into more than a Triple League, which to effect the one and hinder the other, they turn every stone, they disturb all Affairs, they support the Insurgers with a thousand hopes, and their hopes with a profuse expence of Treasure, which furnish a passage through their sacred Souls, whose sole Interest is their private Gain and Advantage. And that
which

which is most surprising is this, they engage the Favourites, who are Lords of the Attendance at Court or elsewhere, and at this rate believe themselves potent enough to give what Laws they please to all politick Transactions, if to be the true Instrument give ground unto the fall, which is cheating, changeable, and infallibly destructive to them that do embrace it.

And by these means they of late cut the Gordian Knot of that Triple League, as if they were oculifera beforehand of their designs, and their business was already done unto their hands; *Prospere* was dispatch'd into *Sweden*, to disengage that Crown from the League by the golden promises of Conquests, Profits, and Pleasures, which will go very far in a poor Countrey, and remove whatever Obstacle stands in his way to the Empire of all Europe.

That work is, that in *France* at those times they did publish this Negotiation, branding England with the goodly Blames of *Hypocritism* and *Perfidy*, Which brings to my mind a Story of the *Polymath of Marston*, who told an Englishman, "That his Son" *and* *Tue* of *Wine* and a *Prophet* had paid for them "last year in England. The other answering, "It was a *Trickster* and a *Prophet*. This was in the Reign of *Lewis XI.* who disengaged England from succouring the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Brittany*. The Jest was biting, but in the usual Course where-with *France* pays such whom it openly flatters, that

So be they if possible ruin and drangle them the more cunningly.

A League with England blocks up the Spanish Haven, to which she riggle; and the French are her and return upon it. Truth is, the Daughters of Time and Truth must discover the events of the Motion. Only let me add by the way, that if France cannot prevail with England to do this Job for her, she will tick about and turn with Spain upon other terms, that relinquishing the Spanish Netherlands she shall be recompensed more abundantly with the Spoils of some other parts of Europe, which France will conquer for her. We will trouble this My Story, and let England seriously consider.

Cyprian in his Embassage for France [writing from London addresseth his Master to a League with Spain against England, " For [saith he] I would ever
" manifest our Majesty to your other designs, and toward
" with Spain, and to give the Kingdom in prey, which
" may be with more facility and less expense effected,
" than to take Calais; for the expense cannot last above
" one month or six weeks at the most. Besides England
" betwixt you, and he each take those parts of it which
" he most commodious and convenient for him. And in
" the whole he taketh you. Your Majesty may keep Wales,
" and Cornwall, and Ireland for your self, and leave the
" rest to consider unto the Emperor.

There be three things worthy our observation from this Embassador's Advice. The one is, that

France.

never believed she might cheat Spain into this treacherous Conquest, provided Spain would but despatch to her Countessels and Ambassadors the due courtesies. The second is, that Spain keeps stiff and faithful to the Publick, and prefers before her own private Interest. And then lastly, because of this Piratical League England must necessarily and infallibly be conquer'd ere long invaded, especially if she be once abandon'd of her Allies, and that France have brought Spain and Holland upon their heels, and hath set off their flattered dissipated Naval Forces with her own. I trust my Sentiments are plain, to plain that the treach Capacity can comprehend me.

Alliances between Crowns bring little profit to the People. This is visible in the Match between the two Royal Houses of France and England, for no longer was *Marys* dowry wedded unto King Charles but State Interest and the Capricious Humours of the Favourites interrupted that Peace, which a long time before had continued between both Kingdoms, and by the Marriage was forced to be perpetuated. Experience tells of what had past might have render'd Spain more advised, and so have avoided that Gens, into which she ran through false Maxims, with a great deal of Joy.

The only Spanish passage out of the Memoirs of the Duke of July, he then writing to Mary IV. about his Intrigues with Spain tells him, "That the growth of our Power is the destruction of our Liberty."

" that no Paroleage, Affliction, Leper, Pest, Thralldom,
 " Aggravation, Death, or temporal Punishment, could ever
 " yield sufficient Provision for time to come against the
 " Lord of State.

I could wish this Memoire afford on the Cabinet
 of *States* for their future Reformation, and that
 in time to come they would take other Measures;
Rich. Lewis XIV. adheres most pertinaciously to the
 Maxims of *Joh.*, and that after a Treaty begun
 with the greatest Circumspection and solemnity, and a
 Cession of all Rights made and verified in due form
 of Law. For instead of observing it they are now
 debating other Rights, and demand as hundred
 things, which being refused, they take up Arms,
 and proceed to the worst Acts of Hostility, leaving
 us without hopes of any Calm to follow upon this
 Storm, which intercedeth with an universal Deluge
 all the *Christendoms*.

Give me leave to subjoin one important Advice
 unto *England*: " The *Right* of *Edward III.* (such
 " *Libertarian*) is not worth the mentioning, were it not
 " to tell the world how ungrateful the *English* are to
 " their pretensions to it, and to manifest what necessity
 " there is to keep that Nation at a bay, at a distance
 " from a which is naturally quarrelsome from our *Liberty*,
 " and that will borrow Assistance wherever they can get
 " it, and take up any the least pretext in the world to
 " justify and raise up. Robert *Abbot* of *La Celle* re-
 " proach'd an *English* Prelate with this, that the *Coun-
 [il]* of *France* in their resolutions repulsed the *Elephant*
 which

" which did encompass them, that is to say, they were
 " cruel, proud, arrogant, and ambitious. These are
 noble Blagues indeed confest'd upon your Friends,
 deserv'd, in a time of perfect peace, nay upon your
 best and most potent Friends, to whom you have
 in this perillous juncture of Affairs your Recourse,
 and who are guilty of this very great Oversight, to
 suffer themselves to be charmed by your Flatteries
 and Concessions.

When as Queen Elizabeth redemand'd Calais for
 just Reasons herthen alleg'd, the French resolv'd
 rather to endure a War, wherewith she murther'd
 them, than to surrender it: " *Because* (saith she
 " *large Calverley*) *there was a double danger, one to*
 " *suffer our ancient Honours to get sitting in the Court*
 " *seat of France, and then to know they are Bre-*
 " *aches, who would always have a passage in the State*
 " *to remove their old Quarrels at pleasure; and that it*
 " *were unwise to see them hereafter, to shut them*
 " *up with their new Religion in the other side the*
 " *Sea.*

This was done in the Sale of Dunkirk, and if any
 other place offer it self to purchase, France will be
 no Hugies, but purchase it in any time, supposing
 she be discharged of her Wars with Spain. Again,
 Queen Elizabeth insisting still upon the Restitution
 of Calais, and speaking of it unto Remy, he after
 several Colls and excuses, " *By God Madam, I speak*
 " *he)* *can Your Majesty be so simple as to imagine the*
 " *King my Master would give you Calais again?* Which
 Answer

Arthur touching her to the quick, she demands Justice in lieu of it. The King, who foresees the Consequence of the English setting footing once more on French Ground, commends her to be sold, "*That he had rather the King of Spain should give her a Box on the ear, than the Queen of England should give him a Scepter.*" And so truth be told Calais when the term of Eight Years was expired, although according to Treaty it was then to have been surrendered, on Hostages and sufficient Security for payment of Five hundred thousand Crowns promised her in case of Non-performance. But as usual they fail of their Words, and the good Queen only recovered Six Score thousand Crowns at the Treaty of Troyes.

Thus Calais is once again become French, France loves her own Repole and Glory too much ever to part with it, and the Subjects as well as their Prince are too much in love with it, to suffer it slip out of their hands. I speak but the very words of the Cardinal of Lorraine; "*there is no Frenchman (with her)*" "*but would rather hazard his Life, than admit the King to surrender Calais, and would not more willingly forgive his whole Estate, than ever give his capital City away.*"

This was spoken like a true Frenchman, and their Neighbours should reflect both during Expeditions and usually as they themselves do, if there be any thing of credit in what *L'Amiral* reports, "*That the Prince's despite enhances his Dread and Reverence,*"

never,

*"wrote that what he forgot rehearse in his answer, and
"soon."*

Francis I. would never engage himself with
Charles V. against England, fearing lest in the Con-
quest of this Kingdom it should happen to him as it
did in the Conquest of Naples, between Ferdinand
of Aragon and Lewis XII. The Emperor being un-
able to break an Equal, and himself a Superior.
Besides, France should have drawn upon herself a
more potent Enemy, than him of whom he was
aid: the Leopards of England being no less ter-
rible than the Eagles of the Romans, or the Lions of
Caster. You the Spaniards didly demanded the English
in their demands of Calais, considering, *"That they
"ought not to abandon them, and that if they were not
"prevailed, they very well knew Spain would be very
"ruin'd, & that their own Losses would be great."*
This is written by the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Spain then reason'd solidly and judiciously. In
prospect of this, Henry VIII. coined Medals of Gold,
on which Reverse a Hand appeared out of a Cloud,
holding a Pair of Scales; on obverse, the two
Scales whereof signified France and Spain, with this
Motto, *He was in whose scale France,*

Queen Elizabeth governed her self by the same
Maxim, and assistd Henry IV. so long as he was
weakest, but suddenly forbore when once she saw
him start up beyond his just and proper bounds,
and in that time said truly, *"That neither France nor
"England, nor any other, had anything to do with the*

to

low

¹ *Low Chamberlain*; and that she would never endure till
² *French King should give much as one inch of ground*
³ *there.*

And when as Pope Clement VIII. told Cardinal
 ofler, that England had France implicitly, he re-
 plied, ⁴ *at the time England have spare more*; and that
⁵ *they might now as regard the present state of affairs,*
⁶ *which had united both French and English against a*
⁷ *common Enemy by one common Interest, which was*
⁸ *overcome the strongest and fiercest kind among all*
⁹ *States and Princes.*

This Reason which once serv'd the ruin of France,
 shall at another opportunity do *Spain* all entirely;
¹ *Because England are not to be required from or made*
² *as they be in themselves, but as they hold comparisons*
³ *with their Neighbourhood, and from properties whereunto*
⁴ *they are adjacent and united.*

Do *Henry* here this Message to *Washington* in Eng-
 land, now to *Charles Henry IV.* now the *Thomas Pro-*
 positum. Let's see whether we may not use those
 old-time words to evince the true Interest of *Eng-*
 land, *Charles I.* was convinc'd of it, and *Charles II.*
 hath been also, and will be possibly yet more, when
 like a great and deep Sea-sickness he shall be pluck'd up
 presently into the danger. And it is not to be
 doubted, by the way he begins to take, and by what
 he had done formerly as *Prince* at the Head of his
 Army, that he will not suffer himself to be over-
 swayed by false Reasonings, nor give his Slandrous
 enemies to lay of him as of his Grandfather King
James,

James, "That he have not done, nor ever agreed to
"any longer business, nor would ever put his hands to
"any such thing, still fresh from all such means and oppor-
"tunities had quite forgot him.

I don't doubt but that Charles, our gracious
King who now reigneth, will recollect what
happoth, how, and by whom, unto his Father,
and what manner of Treatment he met with-
all in France, even with no less than Basiliskons.
And for all possible Allurements from the French,
he may be fully confident of retaining the
same measure from them again, if the same occa-
sion were, which God forbid; or if he quit spare
with his own true Interest, and that of his King-
dom, which subsists by Commerce, against the
Humours and France Interest of half-sighted and
corrupt Ministers. France debasing none other
Commodities than her Beards and Apish Gen-
gaws, in loss of those substantial Merchandises
England hath of her own, and exported for all
Quarters of the habitable World, And when Re-
ligion is forsaken, and Decency and Civility taken,
immoderate and rebellious Spirits do ordinarily take
hold of such sensible Arguments, to alienate and
infect the Hearts of the People, which though
frequently too too questionable, yet gracious Pri-
nces without hesitating them in all their childish
Cravings, will nevertheless comply with all that
shall be manifestly for their solid Good.

Have a pleasant Story to relate the Christian of

D a

France

France to Edward IV. who being at a pinch, and driven out of his Kingdom by a Conspiracy, and applying himself to one of their Kings for Assistance, could get none other Answer than this, "That the League was made with the King of England and his Heirs; but he being no longer King of England, France could not without violating the Articles of that League supply their Arms against him, who was then actually possessed of the Crown.

They discharged themselves of him very handsomely, and gave a fine piece of Rhetory. God forbid we should be misinterpreted to give these as empty Words, that which we give as plain and sincere Arms, not to rely upon the French Armies, which will prove a broken and deceitful sword, as former and later Examples convince us.

Yet this Fear is groundless in our days (should he be dead) for Charles is a Prince so August, of so much Justice, and withal so well acquainted with the World as to that point, that he will not neglect the Glory redounding to him from such Victories he may achieve with a war Finger, by trampling in the Footsteps of his renowned Ancestors.

"Let us all be then well advised to sit fast now, when our Sovereign Prince is grown so puissant by his Arms, that the progress of his Victories do make him terrible to his Neighbours. The Duke of Burgundy the same Advice to his Interest of France.

Then

Then I have endeavored to lay open *Stephen* and his Policies, if our Eyes will be but open to his 'em. And though we have proposed such ways and measures of attacking the *French* in part of their own Dominions, which may not be deemed so to be in this juncture so practicable, as if we should rather go about to weaken 'em by helping their Enemies and our Allies, yet that is an Executive part, and first for other parties to direct and prescribe. Our Design here being only to make such an Answer as we thought the *French* to have best that dominating Nation; we judged that the aptest and shortest way to relate their Contrivances and shallow Pretensions on England, was plainly to rail a Counter-battery of other Pretensions on *France*, which are more grounded; as speak to them like *Athenians*, or old *Englishmen*, as having long strong Arguments of Justice from both the *Albion's* Queen, to manifest that we are not so weak as to stand a scuffling it with 'em Scholar-like with a weak Pen, but rather Man-like to show, that we are more ready to make an Answer with our Swords, and with the point of our sword prick this Bladder of Ambition, which is vainly puff'd 'em up in conceit above their Neighbours, whom they so presumptuously despise, slander, and would trample under, as if they forgot that the *English* are the signs when c're put to it, that they sell 'em so be at *Perth*, at *Down*, and many other places and more, in the days of old.

But

But if they or any of them in England will take offence at any thing that's said here, we say 'tis but a Revolution to their Writers. If they say, that these Writers (spoke but their private sense) then let this pass for such another piece. For I protest no publick or private person ever advised me to it, but the most disinterested Affection I bear to my Country; and I am fit far from having any particular grudge against the French on any account. (Such as the Common People usually have they know not why) that I declare they have been far more just and grateful to me than England is still. But let that pass; and since French will or shall own that the French Politicians, and those other Defectuary Attorneys, came from the Cloists of publick persons, and were inspired and are followed by such in their professions; we Englishmen do likewise for our parts (whatever has been said by way of Argument, and by these Frenchmen that we want neither Eyes, Feeling, nor Courage) declare by and which we leave it to our Sovereigns and his Counsellors, to examine more fit and publick Answer of France in this point in their own way and time.

For we are not unskillful, since those that fit in various places have a larger and clearer prospect of things themselves, so that the word of Command and Motion is to be always, expected from their addressable heads: but sometimes persons that stand on a far lower ground may have a more particular knowledge of some Gaps and Precipices which are
just

just within their own reach and products. And even a Courier or Scout may without reflection to his General, make a report touching the manner of death he has observed in his courts on the borders of the Enemy, and all what he thinks of their own Motions, by what he hath heard or seen among themselves.

F I N I S.

427 The Author's Certificate, according to the Statute Law's, for the Printing and Arranging of all such works are sent in this Part, wherein the Copies of their Privileges, perambled under Indemnity, and recovery of their Privileges are displayed. Printed for Richard Hurdson, at the Angel in Church-lane near the Royal Exchange, in London. Price 1s.

428 Blower's Privileges, for the Acts by which a Man may sell his Goods and Furniture Overseas. In A. B. sold by Richard Hurdson, at the Angel in Church-lane, page 12.

But if they or any of them in England will oblige
 others at any thing that's said here, we say 'tis but
 a Banishment to their Wits. If they say, that
 their Wits are broken their private Griefs, then let
 this pass for such another piece. For I profess no
 publick or private person ever moved me to it, but
 the most distressed Affection I bear to my Coun-
 try, and I am so far from having any particular
 grudge against the French on any account, (such as
 the Common People usually have they know not
 why) that I declare they have been far more just
 and grateful to me than England is self. But let
 that pass, and since French will or shall overmatch
 the French Politicians, and their other Deliberating
 Assembly, came from the Claims of publick justice,
 and were justified and are followed by such in their
 proceedings, we Englishmen do likewise for our
 parts (whereas has been born first by way of Agree-
 ment, and in these Proceedings what we treat neither
 with, Pothing, nor George) deliberately and whole-
 ly leave it to our Sovereign and his Counsellors, to
 require a more fit and publick Answer to what is
 this point in their business come.

For we are not unreasonable, that those that fit
 eminent persons have a larger and clearer prospect of
 things and persons, so that the word of Command
 and Motion is to be always expected from them as
 from the head: but sometimes persons that stand
 on a far lower ground may have a more particular
 knowledge of some Cases and Persons which are
 just

just within their own reach and precincts. And even a Councillor or Scout may without referring to his General, make a report touching the matters of fact he has observed in his course on the borders of the Enemy, and all that he thinks of their next Motions, by what he hath heard or seen among themselves.



F I N I S

■ The folks' lives, according to Augustine Lopez, for their freedom and strength of all who are now in the faith, "under the canopy of" their presence, "protection of their presence, and joy of their presence" (Lopez). Lopez for Robert (Lopez), as the great (Lopez) the great (Lopez), in Spain. Lopez's

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99 94 93 39

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